Middletown Transcript

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—AT—
Middletown, New Castle Co, Delaware
—BY—
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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUGUST 30 th, 1919

CATS AND BIRDS.

If cats in Massachusetts really kill as many as 700,000 birds in a season, as the state commissioners of fisheries and game estimate in their annual appeal to cat owners, there is surely justice and point in their appeal for the protection of birds from cats, for each insectivorous bird devours many thousands of insects, and the removal of so many birds means an increase of the insect population by untold millions. Never in the history of New England was the insect pest so burdensome and so menacing as it is now, and any agency which tends to make the pest still greater constitutes a public danger. The account of the state with the harmless, necessary cat is not, however, summarily closed by the statement of the commissioners. If cats catch wild insectivorous birds they also catch a good many birds that are not insectivorous, or but sparingly so, says Boston Transcript. Cats prey heavily, and probably chiefly, so far as birds are concerned, on the English sparrow, which does more harm than it does good by driving away native birds; and, incidentally, cats prey on rats, mice and moles, thereby establishing an item of credit for themselves in the account. If we exterminated the cats altogether, we might lose at one end of the line more than we gained at the other.

To what extent are newspaper headlines responsible for the deterioration of English? The necessity to compress the pith of things into a few words leads to many strange corruptions. A word of any length necessarily suffers. An airplane becomes a "plane," a photograph a "photo," a telephone a "phone," and so on. "Big" is often used, because it is a little word, when it doesn't accurately convey the degree of size. Short, snappy words, in fact, are sprinkled all through the headlines of our papers, to the detriment of many words of dignity. These words have become so familiar to people's minds that they pass into speech and writing when the subeditor's excuse cannot be put forward, and the cinema threatens to make the evil more serious by adopting the same elliptic form for the catchwords that tell about the pictures.

One English town seems to have solved the problem of cheaper housing for the people by accepting a tender of a corporation to erect 24 cottages of concrete, with concrete stairways and composite floors, at $1,750 per cottage, as compared with $2,750 for a similar house made of brick. By the way, what has become of that alluring plan of Mr. Edison to pour concrete houses, asks New York World. New York is ready for that kind of pouring, if practicable and at reasonable rates.

The khaki is fast disappearing from the streets. Where before the soldier boys swarmed, especially toward the end of the week when they were on leave, now one is a lone mark in a crowd of civilians. With the usual American facility, the returned army is fast being absorbed into civil life, and the war will be soon over except for its scars.

It's not all chrysanthemums and cherry blossoms in Japan; Tokyo has her street car troubles, seeks a subway, and orders 200 surface cars for immediate relief; the telephone service is so crowded that departing subscribers sell their instruments through brokers; and worst of all the Japanese manufacturers of insect powder have combined.

England's ban on silk hosiery from the United States is not offensive unless it is based on vociferous coloring. Or, as one might say, "Who steals our trade steals trash, but he who pilfers our world-fame for taste takes that which not enricheth him but leaves us poor indeed."

That Washington employee of the treasury who planted $65,000 in gold currency in his back yard seems to have taken too literally the advice to center all possible effort in the victory gardens this year. Secret service agents dug what he had sown.

The London clergyman who predicts the end of the world by January 1, 1920, will confer a great favor upon coal consumers by arranging, if possible, to have it take place before cold weather sets in.

Switzerland is marking up the rent of chalets equipped with secret subterranean chambers for fugitive emperors, field marshals, doktoradmirals, staatsekretars and other Huns who can't wait for the League of Nations.

One report says that people in Berlin are going barefooted. Another says that five or six million dollars a night is lost and won in gambling there. It must be the losers that go barefoot.

There is no positive evidence to show whether it is the original Villa who is now operating in Mexico or some one who has taken on the firm name along with the ill will.

SCHOOL OF THRIFT.

The American people have not suffered to the extent of those in some of the countries that were parties to the war. They have not suffered as little Belgium has, nor as France, glorious France. Great Britain has encouraged and carried a heavier burden, and sustained greater losses of blood, life and treasure, than ever before in her long and eventful life as a nation. Germany has lost millions of men, heaped upon her people a burden of debt under which they must struggle throughout coming generations; that which possibly brings the keenest remorse, inexpressible contrition, is humiliation over the loss of national pride. Germany may not have repented, but has been abased. But Americans have been living and learning. Our millions of men and women have been learning lessons in the twin schools of thrift and economy to which for many years past they had been giving little heed, says Knoxville Journal and Tribune. They have learned how to make more of their opportunities, they have learned more about saving and the avoidance of waste.

The latest suggestion toward "making over" a climate deals with that of eastern Canada, which many people think would be improved if it were made milder. R. T. Elliott, a Canadian engineer, thinks such a change could be brought about by closing Belle Isle straits. Among the results, in his opinion, would be that Montreal would become an open port during the whole year, the banks of the St. Lawrence would be in perpetual blossom of flowers and shrubbery, and, incidentally, people all the world over would long to live there. As an engineering problem there seems no reason to doubt that the straits could be closed, although at an expense which Canada might not care to assume just at this time. Whether the seasons would be so greatly changed is another matter, not conclusively settled by theoretical probabilities.

Bolshevism may be a bad road to a good end, but the end is not that first proclaimed by the proletarian dictators in the intoxication of their early successes. In fact, the goal that they now announce as their own is strangely similar to that toward which the democracies have been moving for years by a surer, better, pleasanter road, and one not beset by robbers and assassins.

No wonder the Englishman counts the American a bluffer—the Yankee billion is a thousand times smaller than the British billion. Over here it is a thousand million, over there it is a million million, "bimillion," a million raised to the second power. But the difference is really immaterial when it is considered that America is furnishing the hard cash.

The British public, according to an American author just returned from London, has adopted "up against it," "some bird" and other American slang expressions. Perhaps as one result of the war the language of Broadway will be understood in Piccadilly and Pall Mall as it already is more or less on the Paris boulevards.

A proclamation has been issued urging the Turks to massacre the Greeks, the Armenians being now no longer available, probably. The invitation is another strong argument why the Turk in Europe should cease to exist. He is incompatible with modern civilization's safety.

A manufacturer told the ways and means committee in congress of the discovery in America since the war cut off German importations, of a glass that is practically unbreakable. This may be another reason why so few of the glasses these days have handles on them.

The war has bestowed two propulsive thoughts that will live as good morals, good ethics and good philosophy. One is, where duty beckons, "Over the top!" The other, in every task or obligation that falls to you, "Make your quota."

A Washington doctor says the disease of the lounge lizard is "lizarditis," and told the Medico Psychological association in Philadelphia that the victim can be cured in half an hour—or, we presume, the length of time it takes to wake him up and move the lounge.

Our philology is a little rusty, but we are convinced that the "Waa-hoo-yoo" of Mr. Garner's male gorilla is only a simian variant of "Oh, you goo-goo."

The king and queen of Belgium will visit the United States this fall. Let's begin right now to figure out how we can show that royal couple the time of their live

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One of the advantages of being a mere doughboy instead of a general is that if you're a doughboy you need not be ashamed to admit you are homesick.

If some of the girls seem to be a bit stoop shouldered, they may be loaded down with a string of new-fangled beads.

Former members of Austrian royalty, reaching Switzerland, were hissed. Only a few years ago they might have been yodeled.

This deep silence means that the former American bolsheviki are thinking up alibis.

THOMPSON'S PRIVATE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Our Slogan — Concentrated Attention for each Student

MR. W. B. THOMPSON

Formerly principal of the Commercial Department of the Beacom Business College, of Wilmington, announces to his friends that having severed his connections with the Beacom Business College, he is now ready to enroll Students for Bookkeeping, secretarial, civil service Shorthand, Commercial Teaching and complete business courses.

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Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over
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AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Note This Offer In
China
48 piece set 9.98. 90 piece set 16.50

Just received a large shipment from the Potteries. White with gold lines, and white with neat decorations, to sell in sets or open stock.

All stock of dishes left over, marked down in price. Cups, saucers and plates, set of 6 each, 18 pieces $2.50. Only a few sets left of cups and saucers to close out at 98c half doz. Meat platter, vegetable and salad dishes, at reasonable prices

GLASS WARE, TIN AND ENAMEL WARE
ALL MARKED DOWN IN PRICES

New wall paper for fall, from 7 1-2 cents up, large assortment to select from.

Alice S. Peterson
Middletown, Delaware

Remember This

There is practically nothing the average individual has done--or is doing--that YOU cannot do.

People with like earning capacity, similar obligations and needs, not only make both ends meet, but make them overlap--in other words, after taking care of all requirements, have a surplus in place of a deficiency.

You can, therefore, do as much.

No surer means will you find to attain this end than a Checking Account here.

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Farms For Sale!

ACRE	PRICE
160	$12.000
130	3,600
284	16,500
143	7,500
219	9,000
200	8,000
125	8,000
292	22.500
116	8,500
227	11,000
154	12,000
40	6,000
54	6,700
42	8,500
349	17,000

John Heldmyer, Jr.
Middletown, - - Delaware

Camel CIGARETTES

CAMELS supply cigarette contentment beyond anything you ever experienced! You never tasted such full-bodied mellow-mildness; such refreshing, appetizing flavor and coolness. The more Camels you smoke the greater becomes your delight—*Camels are such a cigarette revelation!*

Everything about Camels you find so fascinating is due to their quality—to the expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos.

You'll say Camels are in a class by themselves—they seem *made to meet your own personal taste* in so many ways! Freedom from any unpleasant cigaretty after-taste or unpleasant cigaretty odor makes Camels particularly desirable to the most fastidious smokers. And, you smoke Camels as liberally as meets your own wishes, for they never tire your taste! You are always keen for the cigarette satisfaction that makes Camels so attractive. Smokers realize that the value is in the cigarettes and do not expect premiums or coupons!

Compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

18c. a package

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1919,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner stake on the westerly side of French street between Seventh and Eighth streets at the distance of fifty-three feet from the corner of land now or formerly of Elizabeth C. Crippo; thence by a new line passing through the middle of the wall between the houses north fifty-eight degrees west one hundred and seven and a half feet to a corner stake; thence southerly by a line parallel with French street along the easterly side of an alley twenty-six feet and six inches to a corner stake; thence easterly by a line parallel with the one first described and with Seventh and Eighth streets one hundred and seven and a half feet to the westerly side of French street aforesaid, and thence thereby northerly thirty-two degrees east twenty-six feet and six inches to the place of Beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Bessie Walraven, single woman, mortgagor and t. t. s. and to be sold by

JOSHUA Z. CROSSLAND, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.
August 18, 1919.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1919,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot of land, with the three-story brick building thereon situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, and now or formerly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the southwesterly side of Delaware Avenue and the easterly side of Washington Street; thence southerly along said side of Washington Street thirty-three feet eleven inches more or less; thence easterly parallel to Tenth Street, through the center of the party wall sixty-four feet six inches more or less; thence northerly parallel to Washington Street, by land of Thomas J. Mahaffy, eight feet eight and a half inches more or less to the aforesaid side of Delaware Avenue and thence by the same northwesterly sixty-nine feet nine inches to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ellen B. Jones, administratrix of George Cleland Jones late of Wilmington, Delaware, deceased mortgagor and said Ellen B. Jones, surviving mortgagor and t. t. s. and to be sold by

JOSHUA Z. CROSSLAND, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
August 1, 1919.

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September 2, 3, 4, 5
REDUCED FARES
SPECIAL TRAIN
Will be run SEPTEMBER 3 and 4, as follows:

Leave Georgetown	8.45 A. M.	Leave Woodside	9.51 A. M.
Ellendale	8.59 "	Wyoming	9.58 "
Lincoln City	9.06 "	Dover	10.05 "
Milford	9.13 "	Cheswold	10.14 "
Houston	9.21 "	Brenford	10.19 "
Harrington	9.32 "	Clayton	10.25 "
Felton	9.41 "	Townsend	10.39 "
Viola	9.45 "	Middletown	10.48 "

RETURNING
Leave Wilmington for above Stations 7.30 P. M.
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Courses leading to degrees:
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of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

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Everything New and Up To The Minute

The best pictures, scenery and equipment that money can buy have been installed by the management.

THE NEW

MIDDLETOWN OPERA HOUSE

Will open its doors to the public

Monday Eve., Sept. 1st

LABOR DAY

Show Starts 7.30 p. m.

J. E. LEWIS, Prop.

Music for the opening night will be furnished by

ROBINSON'S ORCHESTRA

OF WILMINGTON

PROGRAM for the coming week.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1919

'The Turn of the Road'

—with—

HELEN JEROME EDDY, PAULINE CURLEY, BENNIE ALEXANDER, WINTER HALL, GEORGE NICHOLS, LLOYD HUGHES.

The beautifully told story of a rich man's son who sank to the depths of degradation in search of truth and found it finally in his own home.

This picture was shown in the Realto Theatre, Washington, D C., for six weeks and drew large crowds each night. Donot miss it

TOM MIX in "Love in the West"

a two reel Comedy

PATHE NEWS

Ben Alexander and his litter of puppies in "The Turn in the Road."

Saturday, September 6th, 1919

THE SELECT PICTURE CORF.

Presents

GUY EMPEY —in— "THE UNDERCURRENT"

This picture is new and has NOT BEEN SHOWN IN PHILADELPHIA, we are getting the first run on same "The Undercurrent" is a timely and thrilling drama dealing with the sanctity of the home and the life of the average working man.

MUTT and JEFF Cartoon in 2 reels "THE WILD WAVES"

Note the Stars—A great many people have said they would never be shown in Middletown.

Tuesday, Sept 2, 1919

The Paramount Art-Craft Corp., will Present

Mary Pickford in "Johanna Enlists"

This picture is one of her best productions in which the star has a prominent part. It shows Mary Pickford at her best.

Comedy---Fatty Arbuckle in two reels, "A Desert Hero". Will make you laugh from start to finish. 1 reel News.

Wednesday, Sept. 3d, 1919

Dorothy Gish in "Battling Jane"

This picture was run in Philadelphia at the Forest Theatre for two weeks and proved a great success. The Story will make you feel better after seeing it.

One of the Famous Mack Sennett Comedies which are taking so, all over America. Ford Educational Weekly.

Thursday, Sept. 4th, 1919

Douglas Fairbanks in "He Comes Up Smiling"

This picture does not require much advertising. The star alone is one of the best that can be seen on the screen.

The famous Drew comedy, with Pathe News.

Friday, Sept. 5th, 1919

William Fox Presents

William Farnum in "The Jungle Trail"

This picture was staged at the cost of $900,000 and has proven to be a leading attraction wherever shown.

Comedy---"Roaring Lions and Wedding Bells."

Tom Mix in two reels, "Delayed in Transit.

Labor Day Prices Account of Orchestra Adults 35c Children 17c, All other days 22c & 11c

WILSON ANSWERS SENATE QUERIES

Says He Sees No Reasonable Objection to Reservations Concerning League of Nations.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

President Asserts United States Surrenders No Powers and May Withdraw at Will.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—President Wilson and the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate met at the White House Tuesday to discuss the peace treaty.

The President opened the discussion by impressing on the senators the urgency of prompt ratification of the treaty without amendments and without reservations that would require resubmission of the treaty to the other signatories, especially Germany.

The President said that the interest of every class of people, the farmers, industrial workers and employees, demanded prompt ratification to the end that stable conditions of industry, agriculture and employment be re-established. The President's address, which was in effect an address to the country, follows:

"I hope that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon the decision of the Senate with regards to the terms of the peace.

"I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the Senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment because the problems with which we are face to face in the readjustment of our national life are of the most pressing and critical character, will require for their proper solution the most intimate and distinterested co-operation of all parties and all interests, and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our people and to all the national advantages we hold most dear.

"The copper mines of Montana, Arizona and Alaska, for example, are being kept open and in operation only at a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton belting, and also for lubricating oil which cannot be met, all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war. The same is true of raw cotton, of which the central empires alone formerly purchased nearly four million bales. And these are only examples. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important foodstuff, or a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal profitable production waits on peace.

"Our military plans, of course, wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace not only, but also until we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all the great peoples. And there is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the army include, not food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments also, which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools and all sorts of merchandise, which must lie idle until peace and military policy are definitely determined.

"The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of central Europe, without competition from us, if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives, there to look out for our interests.

"There are large areas of Europe whose future will lie uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it.

"Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment.

"Every element of normal life amongs us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace; and we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and may, at its worst, bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those brought by the war itself.

"Nothing, I am led to believe, stands in the way of the ratification of the treaty except doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the league of nations; and I must frankly say that I am unable to understand why such doubts should be entertained. You will recall that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the House of Representatives on Foreign Affairs at the White House in March last, the questions now most frequently asked about the league of nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the league was then in its first draft and subject to revision. It was pointed out that no express recognition was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not expressly provided that the league should have no authority to act or to express a judgment on matters of domestic policy, that the right to withdraw from the league was not expressly recognized, and that the constitutional rights of the Congress to determine all questions of peace and war was not sufficiently safeguarded. On my return to Paris all these matters were taken up again by the Commission on the League of Nations and every suggestion of the United States was accepted.

"The view of the United States with regard to the question I have mentioned had, in fact, already been accepted by the commission and there was supposed to be nothing inconsistent with them in the draft of the covenant first adopted, the draft which was the subject of our discussion in March, but no objection was made to anything explicitly in the text that all had supposed to be implicated in it.

"The Monroe doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the covenant, and the expression 'regional understanding like the Monroe doctrine' was used not because anyone of the conference thought there was any comparable agreement anywhere else in existence or in contemplation, but only because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such a document with the policy of a single nation.

Article 16 of the covenant expressly

"With regard to domestic questions, provides that if in case of any dispute arising between members of the league the matter involved is claimed by one of the parties 'and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party the council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlements.' The United States was by no means the only government interested in the explicit adoption of this provision, and there is no doubt in the mind of any authoritative student of international law that such matters as immigration, tariffs and naturalization are incontestably domestic questions with which no international body could deal.

"The right of any state to withdraw had been taken for granted, but no objection was made to making it explicit. Indeed, so soon as the views expressed at the White House conference were laid before the commission it was at once conceded that it was best not to leave the answer to so important a question to inference. No proposal was made to set up any tribunal to pass judgment upon the question whether a withdrawing nation has in fact fulfilled 'all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant.' It was recognized that that question must be left to be resolved by the conscience of the nation proposing to withdraw, and I must say that it did not seem to me worth while to propose that the article be made more explicit because I knew that the United States would never itself propose to withdraw from the league if its conscience was not entirely clear as to the fulfillment of all its international obligations. It has never failed to fulfill them and never will.

"Article 10 is in no respect of doubtful meaning when read in the light of the covenant as a whole. The council of the league can only 'advise upon' the means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect to. Unless the United States is a party to the policy or action in question her own affirmative vote in the council is necessary before any advice can be given or a unanimous vote of the council is required. If she is a party the trouble is hers anyhow, and the unanimous vote of the council is only advice in any case. Each government is free to reject it if it pleases. Nothing could have been made more clear to the conference than the right of our Congress under our Constitution to exercise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war. No attempt was made to question or limit that right. The United States will, indeed, undertake under Article 10 to 'respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league,' and that engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal, obligation and leaves our Congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it in all acses that call for action.

"Article 10 seems to me to constitute the very backbone of the whole covenant. Without it the league would be hardly more than an influential debating society.

"It has several times been suggested, in public debate and in private conference, that interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts the engagements of the covenant should be embodied in the instrument of ratification. There can be no reasonable objection to show interpretations accompanying the act of ratification provided they do not form a part of the formal ratification itself. But if such interpretations should constitute a part of the formal resolution of ratification long delays would be the inevitable consequence, inasmuch as all the many governments concerned would have to accept, in effect, the language of the senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete. The assent of the German assembly at Weimar would have to be obtained, among the rest, and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reluctance approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it and as those who framed quite certainly understand it the United States were to qualify the document in any way. Moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty that our example would immediately be followed in many quarters, in some instances with very serious reservations, and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from one end of its clauses to the other."

John E. Smith

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Done by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company speaks much for the usefulness of this strong, old banking institution. All matters receive that attention and care which make it so satisfactory to deal with us. Checking accounts are solicited.

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BEST RUBBEROID ROOFING MANUFACTURED

QUALITY AND PRICE IS THE ROYAL MOTTO

GOOD SERVICE FOR YEARS IF PROPERLY APPLIED

1 PLY---$2.00 PER ROLL, 108 SQ. FT.

2 PLY---$2.40 PER ROLL, 108 SQ. FT.

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THE EXCEPTION

—BY—

MAY BELLEVILLE BROWN

The black dog reared his bearlike bulk and barked deeply as a man came lagging up the slope toward the house—a lank man with mild blue eyes and a kind mouth.

"Aunt Marindy—" the man faltered.

"For pity's sake, Tink Wilhite!" exclaimed Marindy Hart. "Whatever's the matter? Set down."

Her visitor occupied a chair by a gradual relaxation of his joints.

"Tavy's left me!" he announced briefly.

The woman looked at him. She was a sympathetic soul and neighborhood troubles gravitated to her as the weathervane swings to the wind.

"Tavy's left you, eh? Where is she?"

"Over home." The man's voice was dead.

"And you're here. Looks like you left her."

"No, she was going to town to look for a job," answered the man, "but I couldn't let her take Tad so far away, and it coming summer, so I told her to stay there, and if so be she couldn't live with me, I'd go away myself."

"I always thought, Tink Wilhite," she shook her finger impressively, "that you was throw'd away as a man. You'd orto been a woman. Think what a satisfyin' wife you'd make for an over-bearing man. Whose fault was it?"

"Tavy says it's mine. You see, I loaned Cousin Jeb, down at Halfway, fifty dollars the time the river rose and he broke his leg trying to save his hogs. Tavy said I'd no right to help my kin; that I'd orto give the money to her if I didn't need it. Lord

"Tavy'll Never Do That!"

knows I needed it, but Jeb and me've been like brothers, and I jest had to help him."

"Well, I ain't one to raise ructions in families, nor to set man against wife; but I do say that if you loaned Jeb Wilhite fifty dollars, you was doing a Christian act, and he'll pay it back, for he's straight. Besides, didn't you have to pay a fine to keep Tavy's worthless brother out of jail last winter? I guess she's never counted that. Well, what do you want me to do?"

"That's what I come for, Aunt Marindy," the man replied helplessly. "I 'lowed you'd tell me."

"Lord!" ejaculated the woman. "I don't wan the job of handling Tavy Wilhite, especially when I'm backing such a poor bet as you are. A man that's cruel to his wife orto be shot. But it's every man's right—and sometimes his necessity—to stamp around, puff out his chest and talk about being master in his own house. He may eat out of her hand for twenty-nine days, but he'd better put up a big bluff on the thirtieth. But I might put the words in your mouth, and the minute Tavy'd get in eye-shot of you you'd get limp, drop your chin and put on that aggravating humble look of yours, and then, of course, any woman'd tramp on you—let alone Tavy."

"I reckon you're right, Aunt Marindy," assented Tink, with an air of despondency. "I'm a poor critter, compared to Tavy. But couldn't you reason with her a little?"

"Bosh, Tink Wilhite! Did you ever try to reason with a balky mule? I have, and a balky man or woman is about the same. Why, Tavy is putting in full working hours right now, thinking up arguments against the time she's going to be reasoned with. The best way for you to cure her tantrums would be to stamp your foot and roar that you are the boss, but you're too crumply for that, so you'd better stay here a few days, and let her get good and lonesome, so she'd take you back. The hired man needs help on the north eighty, anyway, so that'll make it all right with the neighbors."

Tink could sink no farther in his chair, but he gave the impression of one whose skeleton no longer upheld his flesh.

"Tavy'll never do that!" he groaned.

"Well, I've advised a lot of folks," she began again, "but I heard once that a man and wife are like a pair of shears—cutting at each other all the time, and hitting everything that comes between. I believe it, and I believe, too, that the reason I have so many friends is that I have kept out of married folks' rows. But I'll do this—if you stay here a couple of days, keeping close to the hired man's shack, so no one gets wind you're here, Tavy'll be ready, say about Thursday evening, for me to have a little talk with her."

The man's flesh seemed, suddenly, to possess a skeleton. One of the many veils of gloom which shrouded his features was lifted.

"Thank you, Aunt Marindy." His voice was humbly grateful. "I haven't much hope, but you can fetch her if anyone can."

"Well, it's an exception to my rule, and I wouldn't make it except for you—me remembering how you helped me when you were only a boy and I was a stranger here, with himself sick and dying. Now you go out to the shack and don't lie awake worrying. 'Twon't be a week 'till you are back home, riding Thad on your back and taking Tavy's bossing."

It was early dusk on Thursday when she stopped her buckboard at the corner of the Wilhite farm nearest the house and let Tink out.

"You stroll across lots," she directed. "It's getting so dark she won't see you, and you wait till I'm inside. Get where you can hear, and when she bursts out crying rush in and grab her. I'm calculating, by the color of her, that you won't have to wait long."

Aunt Marindy tied her horse, knocked and was admitted. Little Thad was asleep on the bed in the corner. Octavia Wilhite greeted her dully—a Boadicea of the plains, with milk-white skin over which the prairie had no power, slumberous brown eyes and a pile of red hair. She was heavy-lidded and pale, but hard-lipped.

"I declare, it's warm already," remarked Aunt Marindy genially, as she mopped her face. "I come to see if Tink has a posthole auger. Jim's fencing the north eighty."

"I don't know," answered Tavy. "If he has—had—it will be out at the barn. We'll go out and look."

"Where is Tink?" asked Aunt Marindy, with polite interest.

Tavy's neck stiffened and her smoldering eyes blazed.

"I don't know where he is, but I know what he's done. He's left me alone with my child, here on this Godforsaken farm—deserted me!"

"You don't say!" marveled Aunt Marindy.

"He has!" reiterated Tavy. "And I'll show him!"

"Well! Well! And I thought it was all gossip. You never can tell what devils these meek-looking men can be!"

Aunt Marindy gazed commiseratively on the wife, whose chin wavered.

"I don't see how you stood it so long," she went on, with vast sympathy. "He's a scoundrel and orto be in the pen—treating you so just because he don't care for you any more!"

"Oh, oh, oh!" Tavy screamed hysterically, with upraised hands, while tears ran down her face.

"How dare you!" she shrilled. "How dare you say such things about the best man in the world. It was all my fault, and he's gone—he's gone!"

There was a rush of feet and Tink burst into the room, white and excited.

Tavy projected herself violently into his outstretched arms.

"Darling!" she sobbed, vehemently and dramatically. "She is telling lies on you! Oh, Tink, don't you love me any more?"

"Harder and harder every minute, you angel! You sweet little child!"

"She—she said you'd orto be in the pen!" sobbed Tavy stormily. "And that you didn't care for me any more. Mean old backbiter!"

"There, there, little one," soothed Tink. "She didn't mean to hurt your feelings—she just didn't know how sensitive you are!"

Aunt Marindy sniffed. Then she rose and drawled.

"I guess it's time for me to be getting back."

"I know you meant it for the best, Aunt Marindy." There was both reproach and magnanimity in the husband's mien as he turned his head, "but you should have realized how delicate her nerves are."

"She traduced you!" hissed Tavy, without looking around. "I shall never forgive her!"

Aunt Marindy drove home, and in silence turned her horse over to Jim. Inside, Josephus, the clerical-looking maltese cat, sat on the broad window-sill, regarding her with mild curiosity. She answered his inquiring look.

"Well, I made an exception, and I got just what was coming to me, Josephus. I've been in a pair of shears for the first time—and, listen! It is the last time, too, for Marindy Ellen Hart!"

Then, in a voice of self-congratulation, "but I fetched her, anyway. Tink that I know she knows it. That's tion!"

Transcript $1.00

SHERIFF'S SALES!

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1919
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot of land with a two story brick store and dwelling house thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, at the northeast corner of Vandever Avenue and Jessup Street, and known as 501 Vandever Avenue, having a frontage on Vandever Avenue of about twenty-one feet and with a frontage on Jessup Street of about one hundred and twenty-one feet; be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Eckstein Beatty and Mary S. Beatty, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

JOSHUA Z. CROSSLAND, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 11, 1919.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1919
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz:

ALL that certain lot or piece of land, with a two story brick house thereon erected situate in the city of Wilmington, New Castle County, State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the Easterly side of Cedar Street, one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet Southerly from the Southerly side of Maryland Avenue; thence Easterly, parallel with Maryland Avenue seventy-five feet to a corner; thence Southerly parallel with Cedar street, sixteen feet to another corner; thence Westerly parallel with the first mentioned line and Maryland Avenue, seventy-five feet to a point in the aforesaid side of Cedar street, and thence thereby Northerly Sixteen feet to the place of beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Zimny, Administrator and Rose Zimny, Administratrix of the estate of Charles Zimny, deceased, Mortgagor, and to be sold by.

JOSHUA Z CROSSLAND, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Wilmington, Del., Aug. 9, 1919.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 10TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1919
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot or piece of land situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING on the northerly side of Fourth street at the distance of one hundred and twenty-two feet six inches easterly from the easterly side of Jefferson street; thence northerly and parallel with Jefferson street, one hundred and twenty-two feet to a point; thence easterly and parallel with Fourth street, thirty-two feet six inches to a point; thence southerly and parallel with Jefferson street one hundred and twenty-two feet to the northerly side of Fourth street aforesaid; and thence thereby westerly, thirty-two feet six inches to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Lulu P. Stroud, Administratrix of the goods and chattles of Edward T. Stroud, deceased and Martha J. Stroud, his wife, Mortgagors, and to be sold by

JOSHUA Z. CROSSLAND, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 9. 1919.

NOTICE

ESTATE of Mary E. Price Deceased Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Mary E. Price late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris, on the Twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1919 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the Twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1920, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,
Administrator.

Address
Middletown,
Delaware.

ESTATE of John S. Lattomus Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of John S. Lattomus, late of Appoquinimink Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Winfield Lattomus and Levi L. Maloney, on the Fourth day of June, A. D. 1919, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executors without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executors on or before the Fourth day of June, A. D. 1920, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Winfield Lattomus,
Levi L. Maloney,
Executors.

Address
Townsend,
Delaware.

ESTATE of Stacey S. Shockley, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Stacey S. Shockley, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Nineteenth day of June A. D., 1919, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands gainst the deceased are required to exhibitand present the same duly probatedto the said Administrator on or before the Nineteenth day of June A. D. 1920, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,
Administrator.

Address
Middletown,
Delaware.

WANTED!

Man and wife on small farm, an exceptional opportunity for the right couple to place themselves advantageously. For full information,
Address, P. O. Box 53
Millington, Maryland

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

John Heldmyer, Jr.
Real Estate Broker

Since last Thursday has sold a house in Middletown, to Eugene Shallcross, also received 7 more farms for sale.

No. 1. 193 acres-
" 2 146 "
" 3. 137 "
" 4. 120 "
" 5. 2 0 "
" 6 196 "
" 7. 94 "

Sales to Take Place

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1919.—Public Sale of stock, farm implements, etc., by Cora V. Bishop, administratrix of the late Edgar F. Bishop, on "Fair Oaks Farm" on the road from Warwick to Cecilton, Md. Eugene Racine, auct.

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke
Copyright 1919 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

PLAY the smokegame with a jimmy pipe if you're hankering for a handout for what ails your smokeappetite! For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new listen on the pipe question that cuts you loose from old stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is scotfree from bite and parch and hands you about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was scheduled in your direction!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe-pal; rolled into a cigarette it beats the band! Get the slant that P. A. is simply everything any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the sport you've slipped-on once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction into your smokesystem! You'll talk kind words every time you get on the firing line!

Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

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20th Year

Learn business methods in a business atmosphere and be prepared for a business career.
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BOOKKEEPING, ACCOUNTING, SECRETARIAL, CIVIL SERVICE, COMMERCIAL TEACHING, SHORTHAND AND COMPLETE BUSINESS COURSES. REASONABLE RATES.

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1200 students a year. A large faculty. A position at graduation. Free employment service thereafter. A Beacom diploma is a passport to success.
Catalog sent on request. Write for it to-day. Many seats have been reserved for September and October.

BEACOM BUSINESS COLLEGES
ACCREDITED
TENTH & KING STREETS, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
MASONIC TEMPLE, SALISBURY, MARYLAND

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF DELAWARE
NEWARK, DELAWARE

An ideal college for young women of the Delmarvia Peninsula. Large campus, beautiful modern buildings, able faculty.

Courses leading to degrees:

Arts and Science
Education
Home Economics

Sixty scholarships of $125 a year each, a number of them as yet unfilled, open to young women of Delaware who expect to teach in the schools of the state.

For catalog and further information, write to

Winifred J. Robinson, h. D., Dean
NEWARK, DELAWARE

A Fine New Castle County

200 Acre Stock and Grain Farm

At Auction
In Middletown, Delaware

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 2 p. m.

The GEORGE WRIGHT FARM
Now occupied by J. H. LEGER

LOCATION

Frontly nearly a mile on the North Side of the Stone Road leading from Townsend to Odessa.

3 miles from Townsend
3 miles from Odessa
1½ mile East of Fieldsboro
1½ mile from Public school

One of New Castle County's Best Big Stock & Grain Farms

200 Acres of Cleared, fertiletillable land.
9 Room dwelling, cement celler and 2 porches.
14 Stall cow barn.
10 Stall stable and feed room
New Poultry house
Modern Hog house with cement floor.
5 fenced fields, 3 of which have running water.
Abundant apples and other fruit for family purposes.
2 machinery sheds.

Terms Easy: No taxes and no interest for 1919. Possession January 1st, 1920
15 per cent cash on day of sale. $2000.00 Dec. 1st. Balance Jan. 1st, 1920

This sale takes place Rain or Shine in Middletown on date and hour above stated. If you are seeking a first class farm, this one will bear the closest examination, and it is up for the high Auction Dollar.

Dixie Realty Co. Inc., Auctioneers.
Land Auction Specialists, Offices, CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND.

ST. THOMAS PICKS UP

American Port Regains Former Marine Standing.

Improvements Slow During the War, but Ships Are Now Calling Regularly.

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.—This American port is beginning to regain some of its former maritime importance. Owing to the war, improvements in this direction have been slow since the Virgin islands were purchased from Denmark, but now, after considerable agitation by business men of St. Thomas, American steamers are beginning to call here. This is the result of representations which have been made to Washington in behalf of the inhabitants of the islands.

The islanders feel that American steamship owners, and especially the shipping board at Washington, have heretofore overlooked the facilities of the harbor of St. Thomas for providing coal, fuel oil, and other stores.

While few American steamers have been calling at St. Thomas for supplies, many have called at the neighboring British islands, where facilities are not considered as good as here. The price of coal is cheaper at St. Thomas than at the British islands.

To bring this matter before the shipping board and to obtain all the help possible from the American people and congress, a meeting of the inhabitants of the Virgin island was held here. Resolutions were adopted calling the attention of the shipping board to the facilities of the port, such as a pier 3,000 feet long with thirty-one feet of water alongside and all up-to-date appliances for the quick dispatch of vessels wanting coal, water, fuel oil and other stores.

The resolution was carried to Washington by Darwin O. Curry, collector of customs, who laid it before the shipping board. Mr. Curry has since returned and reports that that board, members of congress, and American business men have promised to do all they can for the island.

Another oil depot is being erected here to meet increased demands. The people of St. Thomas believe it possesses far better facilities than most other West India islands, and are determined to make known its availability as a port of call for supplying steamers.

THE FLYING FISHERMEN

But a few minutes of skimming over the water at an average speed of 77 miles per hour brought this prize for the pioneer "flying fishermen." The men are Earle L. Ovington and J. W. Forse. The plane in which they made their successful flight is known as the Seagull, the latest pleasure flying and passenger-carrying craft produced by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor corporation. The machine can carry a useful load of 769 pounds which is a sufficiently large amount of baggage and camping paraphernalia for any angler.

"Perfect Dream" of a Man Put on Bargain Counter

Claire MacDonald of New York city proposes to commercialize the sacred institution of matrimony. MacDonald has been appointed "business manager and personal representative of the handsomest young man outside the movies." It is his idea to sell this young man as a husband to a lucky Chicago girl.

"He is a very fine chap from a fine family," writes the manager, "and believes that as marriage is a chance anyway, he stands as good a chance of meeting his soulmate in this way as in any other. He is willing to have me sell him, and agrees to marry the lucky girl, regardless of her age, religion and previous condition of servitude, provided only she is white."

A photograph inclosed reveals this little bit of heaven. It is a high light profile of a dreamy youth, something of the choir boy type, with curly silk hair waving back from a noble forehead.

The yeomanettes will soon be but a beautiful memory. And it will remain more or less a secret how homes will be improved by the military discipline so many feminine members of the military and naval forces underwent during the war.

It is but natural for energetic and resourceful America to take it for granted that if the old Monroe doctrine happens to be lost or mislaid it will be an easy matter to make a new one.

DAIRY

INCREASE IN DAIRY PROFITS

Dairy Bull Associations Have Done Good Work and Show Big Increase in Incomes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Scrub dairy bulls are doomed. The bull association sounds their death knell, but it replaces them with bulls of better breeding. In June, 1916 there were 44 dairy bull associations and several have been organized since then. They are doing excellent work. Without exception they show an increased income without an increased cost.

The New Windsor (Maryland) Bull association has furnished production records of dams and daughters for three successive years. Each year the daughters have produced more milk and butter fat than their dams, which

A Good Holstein Bull.

demonstrates that the bulls were well selected. Of the 21 daughters of association bulls for which the 1918 records are available, 16 excelled their dams in butter-fat production, and 15 excelled their dams in production of both milk and butter fat.

The average yearly production of the dams was 5,560 pounds of milk and 219 pounds of butter fat. The average yearly production of the 21 daughters was 6,523 pounds of milk and 263 pounds of butter fat. In milk production the daughters excelled their dams by 963 pounds or 17 per cent, and in butter-fat production by 44 pounds, or 20 per cent. These are not as large gains as some other bull associations have given, but are well worth while.

Because of co-operative ownership the bulls cost the farmers no more than would have been paid for scrubs: it costs no more to feed the daughters than to feed the dams, and it costs much less to feed the bulls because there were not so many of them. The increased production, therefore, was all net profit.

GROWS GARDEN TO BUY CALF

Washington Boy Raises Prize-Winning Vegetables and Buys Jersey Heifer With Money.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Alfred Olson of Klickitat county, Wash., is a member of one of the calf clubs organized by the United States department of agriculture and the state college of Washington. With his purebred Jersey heifer calf, Arca's Babe, he won the state championship prize last year: In 1917 Alfred became interested in the calf club work, but a purebred calf costs money, and he did not have funds to buy that requisite for membership. To enroll in a garden club as the first step toward entering the calf club may seem unusual, but that was what the Klickitat county boy did, and he reached the desired goal. The weeds in his club garden kept him busy all summer, but he gave it such faithful care that his vegetables were prize winners. He exhibited a collection of them at the state fair and took $60 worth of prizes.

Meanwhile he had been writing to Jersey breeders for prices and descriptions of calves. He decided on Jerseys because that was the breed his father had. With $40 of his garden prize money he bought a month-old Jersey heifer calf in October. He kept her in the barn all winter, but in the spring she was turned out on the range. When brought in in September to be made ready for exhibition purposes she was larger at eleven months than his father's grade calves of fifteen months. At the state fair Alfred's Jersey was awarded the state championship prize in the boys' and girls' club class and was valued at $150.

SMALL-TOP MILK PAIL BEST

Prevents Entrance of Dust or Dirt and Greatly Reduces Number of Bacteria in Milk.

In modern dairies where clean milk is produced the small-top milk pail is a necessity, as it presents only a small opening into which dust and dirt may fall from the air or from the cow's body. It has been found by experience that the use of a pail of this kind greatly reduces the number of bacteria in milk from dairies where it is used. Many types of milk pails are for sale, but any tinner by the addition of a hood can convert an ordinary pail into a small-top pail.

The appalling rise in cost of food in Paris, months after the war is over, is giving the people over there, as are conditions slightly similar over here, a very interesting and puzzling problem regarding the relationship of cause and effect.

One way for a member of a state legislature to become momentarily conspicuous is to try to put up an eloquent plea against suffrage for women.

even touch in hand. The task before us is quite another sort. What confronts America is the need of convincing the newer peoples of the genuineness and sincerity of her mission and her professions, says New Republic. You may give an alien evening schools and continuation schools; you may teach his wife in the home and his daughter in the factory; you may flood him with reprints of the Declaration of Independence and the speeches of Lincoln, and when you have finished you will be no farther along the road of winning his heart and his co-operation than when you began. I say winning advisedly, because that, as I see it, is distinctly our problem. To readjust himself to the American environment is the task for the immigrant, and no one can do it for him. But it is the first principle of hospitality to clean house thoroughly when guests are coming. Only so can the impression we make upon him be both effective and lasting.

The trend of business conditions in the United States is shown by the fact that in May there were only 531 commercial failures, a new low record for any month since monthly records were first compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., in 1894. The figures show that the number of insolvencies has declined every month this year. The number of failures was nearly 40 per cent lower than for May, 1918, and 59 and 64 per cent lower, respectively, than in 1917 and 1916. Contrasted with the high record of May, 1915, a decline of about 69 per cent is shown. During the war many merchants in all parts of the country discontinued the credit system, principally because the government urged it. The credit system undoubtedly has been the cause of many commercial failures. Business men during the war also learned the value of conducting their business so as to yield a safe margin of profit, says Indianapolis News. It may be reasonably presumed, in light of the steadily declining number of commercial failures, that business generally is in better condition now than for some time.

Strikes that tie up the necessities of ordinary daily life are not going to win popular support. Life is strenuous enough just now, as it is. To add to its burdens and discomforts is simply going to add to the general public wrath.

VEGETARIANS, Beware! Stop, look and listen—and also take notice: If you do not want to backslide right into the enjoyable delight of a meatful dinner—don't venture into our shop, that's all.

HERBERT T. YLE
Choice Meats, Poultry, utter and Eggs
Phone 30

Sealed proposals will be received by the State Highway Department at its office, Dover, Delaware, until two (2) o'clock, P. M., September 10, 1919, and at that place and time publicly opened, for the construction of State Highways in New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, involving the following approximate quantities:

CONTRACT NO. 18—6.70 MILES
Frederica—Milford

8.0 Acres clearing and grubbing.
53,000 cu. yds. Grading.
650 cu. yds. Concrete Masonry.
32,000 pounds Reinforcement
600 lin. ft. 15 in. Reinf. Con. Pipe
102 lin. ft. 24 in. Reinf. Con. Pipe
102 lin. ft. 30 in. Reinf. Con. Pipe
204 lin. ft. 36 in. Reinf. Con. Pipe
80 Bounds.
2,500 lin. ft. Piles.
3,000 lin. ft. Wood Guard Rail.
100 tons Stone for Macadam
12,900 cu. yds. Cement Con. Roadway
350 Joints.

CONTRACT NO. 20—3.75 MILES
Harrington—Felton

3 Acres clearing and grubbing
27,000 cu. yds. Grading
325 cu. yds. Concrete Masonry
18,000 pounds Reinforcement
200 lin. ft. 15 in. Reinf. Con. Pipe
102 lin. ft. 24 in. Reinf. Con. Pipe
68 lin. ft. 30 in. Reinf. Con. Pipe
68 lin. ft. 36 in. Reinf. Con. Pipe
44 Bounds
1,000 lin. ft. Piles
1,500 Wood Guard Rail
50 tons Stone for Macadam
7,200 cu. yds. Cement Con. Roadway
200 Joints

CONTRACT NO. 21—0.15 MILES
City Line—33d St., Wilmington

1,250 cu. yds. Grading
400 lin. ft. 12 in. Vitrified Clay Pipe
200 lin. ft. 24 in. Vitrified Clay Pipe
300 lin. ft. 30 in. Vitrified Clay Pipe
300 lin ft. 36 in. Vitrified Clay Pipe
500 lin. ft. 4 in. Pipe Underdrain
1,600 lin. ft. Concrete Curb
700 cu. yds. Concrete Foundation
12 Drop Inlets
10 Manholes
450 Sq. yds. Vitrified Brick Pavement.
600 tons Stone Ballast for Street Railway.

CONTRACT NO 22—0.65 MILES
City Line—Market St., Bridge, Wilmington

33,200 cu. yds. Grading
75 cu. yds. Concrete Masonry
6,000 pounds Reinforcement
7,000 lin. ft. Wood Guard Rail
2,400 tons Stone for Macadam
7,700 Sq. Yds. Penetration Macadam

Performance of contract shall commence within ten (10) days after execution of the contract.

Contracts Nos. 18 and 20 shall be completed by Sept. 1, 1920, Contract No. 21 on or before Nov. 1, 1919 and Contract No. 22 on or before Dec. 1, 1919.

Monthly payments will be made for 90 per cent. of the construction completed each month.

Bidders must submit proposals upon forms provided by the Department.

Each proposals must be accompanied by a surety bond, certified check, or money to the amount of at least ten (10) per centum of the total amount of the proposal.

The envelope containing the proposal must be marked: "Proposal for the Construction of a State Highway under Contracts No. 18, No. 20, No. 21 or No. 22."

The contract will be awarded or rejected within twenty (20) days from the date of opening proposals.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Detailed plans may be seen, and index plans and specifications may be obtained upon deposit of ($10.00) ten dollars which amount will be refunded upon return of plans and specifications in good condition, at the office of

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, DELAWARE.
Chas. M. Upham, Chief Engineer.

The Transcript $1

NOTED FOR ITS TABLE

MILLER COTTAGE AND ANNEX

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CAPACITY 250

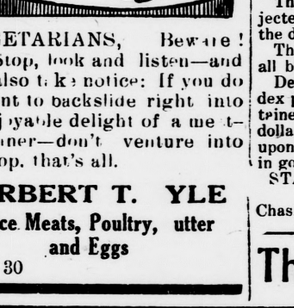
The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$2.00 PER DAY $10, $12, $15 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask someone in your town about us who has stopped here.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager

When You Check Up The Bill



you get with our meats you'll find our prices compare favorably with those charged for meats far inferior in grade. You will find after a little experience that in spite of their very high class our meats are really the most economical. The absence of waste alone means a substantial saving.

Lewis' Meat Market

Phone 86 Middletown, Delaware

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EXHIBITION BUILDINGS!
for Women and Children, Fruit Vegetable, Poultry, and Grain and Forage Departments.
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Plenty of Good Entertainments Besides the
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PARADE OF PRIZE WINNING CATTLE on THURSDAY at NOON
WHATEVER Your Plans DO NOT MISS THE
STATE FAIR
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WHERE CAN YOU FIND A SUITABLE FARM?
ASK JAY C. DAVIS

SURE we can tell you where you can find the farm to suit you. Just tell us how many acres you can handle and we'll give you a proposition that you'll be glad to take advantage of. We know all about property values in this county and all about transportation facilities including the condition of the roads the year 'round. Come in and ask us.

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JAY C. DAVIS
REAL ESTATE
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Good Provider wins applause As a pure-food Santa-Claus!

YES, I try to play Santa Claus to my folks the year around. We don't eat turkey every day; but at every meal we enjoy the best groceries sold in this town. We deal with this service and satisfaction store.

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Fancy and Staple Groceries
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WHAT IS IT?

A polish that has no equal; can be used over your entire car, and over all kinds of furniture woodwork and metal work. Contains no grease, imparts a beautiful lasting finish, that will not gum, streak or gather dust. A great pleasure solved. Eventually you will use it, why not commence now.

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